1: Radcliffe-Brown E-5 (1906-1908) 1922
AZ2 Andamans AZ2

APPENDIX B

THE SPELLING OF ANDAMANESE WORDS

In writing words of the Andaman languages I have used a slightly modified form of the "Anthropos" Alphabet of Father Schmidt[1], which I consider to be by far the most scientific alphabet for writing down the languages of primitive peoples. The consonants are

k	g		y	ŋ		
		ć	ǰ			
				ń		
t	d			n	l	r
p	b		w	m		

The letter ŋ is used for the nasalised guttural stop (*ng* in English) which should always be written with one letter, since it is a single consonant, quite distinct from the double consonant *ng* of "ungodly." The letter ń stands for a palatalised *n*, something like the sound in French "agneau." The č and ǰ, which, in the "Anthropos" Alphabet represent the sounds in English "church" and "judge" respectively, should, I think, really be written t′ and d′. The t′ is a palatalised *t*, as heard in "Tuesday," whereas the č is a fricative, often regarded as a compound of *t* and *sh*. It is not always easy to distinguish t′ from č and d′ from ǰ, but I believe the Andamanese sounds are really t′ and d′, and this is to some extent confirmed by the fact that they have no s, z, sh or zh in their languages. I have used the č and ǰ because former writers had written these sounds ch and j and it seemed worth while to make some sacrifice of scientific exactness in order to avoid too great a divergence in spelling from previous workers in the same field.

The remaining consonants may be pronounced as in English. I have not distinguished between different varieties of the consonants l, r, t, d, k and g. Further I have not distinguished between p and p̌ (the labial

[1] Published in Vol. II of the journal *Anthropos*, 1907.

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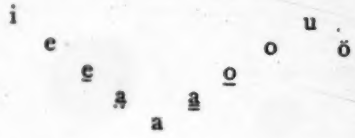
194 fricative). Many of the words of the Northern languages that I have written with a p are often pronounced with a p̆ sound.

The vowels are



These may be pronounced as follows:

i, intermediate between the vowels of "it" and "eat."
e, as the vowel in "say."
ɛ, as the *e* in "error" or the *a* in "Mary."
a, as the *a* in "man."
a, as the *a* in French "pas."
a, as the *a* in "path."
o, as the vowel in "not" or in "nought."
o, as in "go."
u, as the vowel in "fool."
ö, nearly as the German ö.

I have not attempted to distinguish all the different varieties of vowel sounds that are found in the different dialects. Slightly different but closely related sounds are represented by the same letter[1].

193 In writing Andamanese words I have followed the practice of separating by hyphens the affixes from the stems in each word. In the Andamanese languages there are two main classes of words. The first class consists of words each of which is a simple stem (without affixes). Such words are the names of what the Andaman Islander regards as simple independent objects or things, such as *roa*, canoe, *baraba*, a mat, *ra*, a pig. The second class consists of words each of which is formed of a stem and a prefix. In the language of the Little Andaman (and in that of the Jarawa as far as known) these prefixes are simple vowels, *i-*, *e-*, *a-*, *o-*, and *u-*. In the languages of the Great Andaman Division they are such as *ot-*, *aka-*, *era-*, *e-*, *u-*, *ab-*, etc. Such words are used to denote dependent objects such as the parts, qualities or actions of a

[1] Although I had acquired some knowledge of phonetics before I went to the Andamans, as a necessary part of the preliminary training of an ethnologist, yet it was not really sufficient to enable me to deal in a thoroughly scientific manner with the problems of Andamanese phonetics, and my further studies of the subject give me reason to believe that my phonetic analysis of the Andaman languages was not as thorough as it might have been.

2:Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

APPENDIX A.

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Alphabet for writing the South Andaman Language.[1]

Sign.	English, &c.	South Andaman.
	Oral Vowels and Diphthongs.	
a	.. idea cut	.. *al·aba*, *Anadendrum paniculatum*
ā	.. cur (with untrilled *r*)	*bā* small, *yā·ba* not
à	.. Ital. casa	*elâ·kà* region
á	.. father	.. *dâ·-ke* don't (imperative)
ă (1)	fathom	.. *jăr·awa* name of a tribe
e (2)	bed	.. *ē·mej Terminalia bialata*
	chaotic	.. *pŭ·d·re* burn-did
ĕ (3)	pair	.. *ē·la* pig-arrow
i	.. lid	.. *ig-bâ·dig-re* see-did
ī	.. police	.. *yâ·dī* turtle, *pīd* hair
o	.. indolent	.. *bòi·goli* European
ō (4)	pole	.. *jōb* basket
ò	.. pot	.. *pòl·i-ke* dwell-does
ó	.. awful	.. *tó·go* wrist, shoulder
u	.. influence	*bŭ·kura Diospyros sp.*
ŭ	.. pool	.. *pŭ·d-re* burn-did
ai	.. bite	.. *dai·-ke* understand-does
au	.. house	.. *chôpau·a* narrow
àu	.. Germ. haus	.. *chàu* body
òi	.. boil	.. *bòi·goli* European
	Consonants.	
b	.. bed	.. *bŭd* hut
ch	.. church	.. *chák* ability, *mich·alen* why, *.rŭch* Ross Island
d	.. dip	.. *dō·ga* large
g	.. gap	.. *gōb* bamboo utensil
h	.. hay	.. *hē* ho! *áwē·h* (*h* sounded, see note 5) etcetera
j	.. judge	.. *jā·bag* bad, *ē·mej Terminalia bialata*
k	.. king	.. *ká·gal-ke* ascend-does
l	.. lap	.. *lōg* navigable channel
m	.. man	.. *mŭ·gu* face
n	.. nun	.. *nàu-ke* walk-does, *rō·pan* toad
ñ	.. Fr. gagner	*ōtñâ·ba* another, one more
ng	.. bring	.. *ngi·ji* friend, *ērkē·dang-ke* in-trees-search-does (11)
ñg (6)		*ñgâ* more
p	.. pap	.. *pīd* hair
r (7)	rest	.. *ráb* necklace of netting, *râ·tà* wooden arrow
r (8)	torrent	.. *râ·ta* sea water
s	.. sad	.. not found (9)
t	.. ten	.. *tī* blood
t'	..	*t'ī* tear (from the eye) (10)
w	.. wet	.. *wō·lo* adze, *.bal·awa* name of a tribe
y	.. yolk	.. *yabā·* a little

Rules.

The syllable under stress in any word is shown by placing a turned period (·) after a long vowel, or the consonant following a short vowel, in every word of more than one syllable.

When no stress is marked, it should be placed on every long vowel and diphthong in a word, or if there are none such, on the first syllable.

As it is not usual to find capitals cast for the accented letters, the capital at the beginning of a word is for uniformity in all cases indicated by prefixing a direct period, as *.bal·awa*.

Substantives, adjectives, and adverbs generally end in "*da*," which is usually dropped before postpositions and in construction; hence when I write a hyphen at the end of a word, I mean that in its full form it has "*da*."

Notes

(1) *ă* accented before a consonant, is the English *a* in *mat*, as distinguished from *à*, which is the short of *á* or Italian *a* in *anno*.

(2) *e* accented in closed syllables, as in bed; in open syllables unaccented, as in chaotic, or Italian padre, amore.

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[1] As elsewhere mentioned, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., for the improvements and additions to the list of symbols formerly employed by me. This alphabet is an extract from his able "Report on Researches into the Language of the South Andaman Island, &c.," which formed part of the President's annual address for 1882 to the Philological Society.

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194 (3) No vanishing sound of *i* as in *say*.
(4) No vanishing sound of *u* as in English *know*.
(5) *h* is sounded after a vowel by continuing breath through the position of the mouth, while remitting the voice.
(6) *ñg* is a palatalised *ng*, and bears the same relation to it as *ñ* bears to *n*. To pronounce *ñ* attempt to say *n* and *y* simultaneously; to pronounce *ñg* do the same for *ng* and *y*.
(7) This *r* is soft and gentle, with no sensible ripple of the tongue, as very frequently in English, but is not merely vocal.
(8) This *ṛ* is strongly trilled, as *r* in Scotch or Italian *r*, or Spanish *rr*.
(9) The Andamanese cannot hiss, and hence they substitute *ch* for *s*, thus *.rüch* for *Rūs*, the Hindī corruption of Rose.
(10) This *t'* is a post-aspirated *t*, like the Indian *th*, quite different from English *th*, and hence to prevent confusion, the Greek *spiritus asper* is imitated by a turned comma. The sound *t'*, is common in Irish-English, and may often be heard in England.
(11) When *ng* is followed by a vowel, it must run on to that vowel only, and not be run on to the preceding vowel, either as in "finger" or in "singer," thus *bē'-ri-nga-da* "good," not *bē'-ring-a-da*, *bē'-ring-gad-a*, or *bē'-rin-ga-da*. It is only when no vowel follows that *ng* is run on to the preceding vowel.

APPENDIX B.

List of Objects made and used by the Andamanese.[1]

441 1. *kâ'rama-*.[2] Bow of a flattened S-shaped form, as made and used by the tribes of South and Middle Andaman, and the Archipelago, viz.: *.bō'jig-ngī'ji-*, *.bō'jig-yá'b-*, *.ôko-jū'wai-*, *.â'kà-.kó'l-*, and *.bal'awa-*,[3] and called by them *bō'jig kâ'rama-*[4] (our style of bow), to distinguish it from the bows used by the inhabitants of North and Little Andaman: it is made of a hard wood, generally of a variety called *chai-*, or—though less frequently—of the *bad'ama-*, *yá'rla-*, *pō'rud-*, or *chá'dak-*.[5] For hunting in the interior, the usual length of these bows, for the sake of convenience, is about 4 feet; the same or somewhat larger bows are used in the open jungle, along the coast, or when shooting fish; when made for presentation rather than for use, they are elaborately ornamented and carefully prepared in every way, and measure 6½ or 7 feet in length. It is customary to ornament

[1] In arranging this list, I have taken care to retain the numbers which are attached to each object in the Andamanese collection presented by me to General Pitt Rivers in 1878, and which is now exhibited in the South Kensington Museum. Except where otherwise specified, these objects are those used by the people of South Andaman; many of them, however, are believed to differ but slightly from such as are made by the remaining seven tribes of Great Andaman; but greater diversities are to be found among objects made by the Little Andaman and other *jâr'awa-* tribes.

[2] *Vide* Plate VI, fig. 1.

[3] For the situation of these tribes *vide* the accompanying map.

[4] For the purposes of inflection and syntax, the termination *da*, which belongs to most substantives, adjectives, and many adverbs, is invariably dropped (*vide* Appendix A, "Rules").

[5] The botanical names of the various trees which have as yet been identified will be found in Appendix L.

2:Man G-5 (1869-1880)1932 AZ2 Andamans AZ2

194 In January of this year Mr. Man was introduced to me through Mr. Brandreth, a member of our Council, in order to settle the alphabet before printing it in his Anthropological papers. I was then quite ignorant of the facts just detailed, and merely endeavoured to complete the alphabet on the lines which Mr. Man had used. These had been laid down, as we have seen, by Mr. Temple, and were to some extent Anglo-Indian, especially in the use of *a*, not only for *a* in Americ*a*, but for *a*, *u*, *o* in the colloquial pronunciation of *a*ssumption. A minimum of change was thus produced. The alphabet was extended to the Nicobarese language, which has all the Andamanese sounds and several others, and among these a peculiar double series of nasal vowels. The following is the alphabet finally settled by Mr. Man and myself, with examples in Andamanese and Nicobarese. This scheme is found to work well, and will be employed in all Andaman words used in this report.[1] It will be observed that the South Andaman language is very rich in vowel sounds, but is totally deficient in the hisses *f*, *th*, *s*, *sh*, and the corresponding buzzes *v*, *dh*, *z*, *zh*. Of course this alphabet has been constructed solely upon Mr. Man's pronunciation of the languages, and hence the orthography might require modification on a study of the sounds as produced by the natives themselves. This refers especially to the distinctions *ä à*, *â à*, *au àu*, *o ò*, *ô*, and the two senses of *i*, *e*, according as they occur in closed or open syllables. But as the natives understand Mr. Man readily, his pronunciation cannot be far wrong.

to six of the Andaman tribes; Tickell's (*Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal*, No. ii. 1864), though referring to South Andaman, is curiously incorrect, translating, for instance, '*yâd dô*' as 'much fish,' and giving separately *yâd* 'much' *dô* 'fish,' in place of *yâd* 'fish,' *dô-gaya* 'much'; and de Roepstorff's is also full of error. See Mr. Temple's preface to "The Lord's Prayer."

[1] In the following comparative list Mr. Temple's symbols stand first (and, with one exception, are roman), those here adopted stand second (and are all in italics): a *a*, *a ä*, à *à* and *ā*, â *â* and *ā*, e *e*, ê *ê* and *e*, è *è*, i *i*, î *î* and *i*, o *o* and *ò*, ô *ô* and *o*, ò *ò*, aw *ô*, u *u*, û *û* and *u*, ai *ai*, au *au*, âü *âu*, oi *òi*, b *b*, ch *ch*, d *d*, g *g*, h *h*, j *j*, k *k*, l *l*, m *m*, n *n*, ng *ng* ñ *ñg*, p *p*, r *r* and *ṛ*, t *t*, ṭ *t'*, w *w*, y *y*. In Mr. Temple's writing, short *a e i o u* in open syllables were not distinguished from the long sounds, and the position of stress was rarely marked. I adopted his short *a e i o u* and made the long of them *ä*, *ê*, *î*, *ô*, *û*. Then adopting his '*â*, *ò*,' I made their short and long sounds respectively *à*, *ô*, and thus got rid of the exclusively English symbol *aw*.

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ALPHABET FOR WRITING THE SOUTH ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR LANGUAGES.

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SIGN.	ENGLISH, ETC.	SOUTH ANDAMAN.	NICOBAR.
		Oral Vowels and Diphthongs.	
a	idea cut	*al·aba* kind of tree	*yang* without
ă	car (with untrilled *r*)	*bă* small, *yă·ba* not	?
à	Ital. casa	*elà·kà* region	
â	father	*dà·-ke* don't (imperative)	*kân* wife
ā (1)	fathom	*jār·awa* name of a tribe	*lē·āt* finished
e (2)	bed	*ē·mej* name of a tree	*enyâ·ʌ* (*ʌ* heard, see note 8) after (in time), *ʌeng* day, sun
	chaotic	*pū·d-re* burn-did	*lē·bare* book
ĕ (3)	pair	*ĕ·la* pig-arrow	*lē·ang* word
i	lid	*ig-bā·dig-re* see-did	*ifâ·* sweep
ī	police	*yâ·dī* turtle, *pīd* hair	*wī* make
o	indolent	*.bòi·goli* European	*yō·kolai* bathe
ŏ (4)	pole	*jŏŏ* basket	*larŏ·m* Pandanus Mellori
ò	pŏt	*pòl·i-ke* dwell-does	*òmtŏ·m* all
ô	awful	*tô·go* wrist, shoulder	*lô·e* cloth
ō	Germ. kŏnig	not found	*kàtō·* remain, *dōk* come
u	influence	*bū·kura* name of a tree	*kō·la-rue* landing place
ŭ	pool	*pŭ·d-re* burn-did	*kŭ·ya* egg
ü	Germ. über	not found	*chü·a* I
ai	bite	*dai·-ke* understand-does	*taiyâ·k* cocoanut shell cup
au	house	*chŏpau·a* narrow	*karàau·* a charm
àn	Germ. haus	*chàn* body	*oàu·* vomit
òi	boil	*.bòi·goli* European	*enlòi·n* wallow
		Nasal Vowels and Diphthongs.	
aṅ	Fr. *un*	not found	*holī·aṅ* spinster, *ongī·haṅʌ* (5) wood
àṅ	(6)	not found	*miàṅ·* spear having prongs, *mòm-àṅ ya* two pronged spear, *kò-yàṅʌ·wa* guava
eṅ	Fri. *vin*	not found	*heṅ·ha* otherwise, *hinweṅʌ·* harpoon spear
iṅ	Port. *sim*	not found	*koiṅ·ha* scrape *amiṅʌ* (5) rain
oṅ	Fri. *on*	not found	*haroṅʌ·* stalk game
òṅ	(6)	not found	*shin-kòṅ·-hata* knock down, *òṅʌ* fuel
aiṅ	(7)	not found	*tanaiṅ* five, *taiṅ·ya* white
òiṅ	(7)	not found	*òm-hòi·ṅ* tobacco
		Consonants.	
b	*b*ed	*būd* hut	*lē·bare* book
ch	*ch*urch	*châk* ability, *mich·alen* why, *.rūchʌ* Ross Island	*chakâ·* face, *raichʌ* micturition
d	*d*ip	*dō·ga* large	*kamin·do* rainbow
f	*f*en	not found	*if·ē* you (said of three or more), *fāp* thick
g	*g*ap	*gōb* bamboo utensil	*kòg·nare* be off!
h	*h*ay	*hē* ho! *àwchʌ·* (*ʌ* sounded, see note 8) etcetera	*kŭ·ya* egg, *paiyū·ʌ* married or widowed person
j	*j*udge	*jū·bag* bad, *ē·mej* name of a tree	*chij* abstain
k	*k*ing	*kà·gal-ke* ascend-does	*kà·nēāl* last quarter of moon
l	*l*ap	*lōg* navigable channel	*lē·ang* word
m	*m*an	*mū·gu* face	*òmtŏ·m* all
n	*n*un	*nàu-ke* walk-does, *rō·pan* toad	*nōt* pig
ñ	Fr. ga*gn*er	*ōtñà·ba* another, one more	*manie·ña* exorcist

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SIGN.	ENGLISH, ETC.	SOUTH ANDAMAN.	NICOBAR.
ng	*bring*	*ngi·yi* friend, *ĕrkĕ·dang-ka* in trees-search-does (14)	*yang* without
ñg (9)		*ñgá* more	not found
p	*pap*	*pid* hair	*paiyŭ·h* (8) married or widowed person
r (10)	*rest*	*rá·b* necklace of netting, *rá·tà* wooden arrow	*karu·* large
ṛ (11)	*torrent*	*ṛá·ta* sea water	not found
s	*sad*	not found (12)	*sá·la* anvil
sh	*she*	not found	*she-hō·ng* west
t	*ten*	*tí* blood	*tŏ·ak* toddy
t'		*t'i* tear (from the eye) (13)	not found
v	*evil*	not found	*ben-whá·va* ashes
w	*wet*	*wō·lo* adze, *.bal·awa* name of a tribe	*wót* don't (imperative)
wh	*whet*	not found	*ben-whá·va* ashes
y	*yolk*	*yabā·* a little	*yang* without

Rules.

The syllable under stress in any word is shown by placing a turned period (·) after a long vowel, or the consonant following a short vowel, in every word of more than one syllable.

As it is not usual to find capitals cast for the accented letters, the capital at the beginning of a word is for uniformity in all cases indicated by prefixing a direct period, as *.bal·awa*.

Notes.

(1) *ā* accented before a consonant, is the English *a* in *mat*, as distinguished from *á*, which is the short of *á* or Italian *a* in *anno*.

(2) *e* accented in closed syllables, as in *bed*; in open syllables unaccented as in *chaotic* or Italian *padre*, *amore*.

(3) No vanishing sound of *i* as in English *say*.

(4) No vanishing sound of *u* as in English *know*.

(5) Where *ńh* is written, as in *áńh*, *íńh*, the nasal is followed by nasalised breath, remitting the voice, but retaining the position of the vocal organs.

(6) In *án* the sound has more of the *á* in it, than the French *an*, and in *ón* it has more of the *ó* than the French *an*.

(7) In the diphthongs *aú*, *ói*, the nasality principally affects *a* and *o*, but it is retained through the whole diphthong, that is, the nasal passages remain open.

(8) *h* is sounded after a vowel by continuing breath through the position of the mouth, while remitting the voice.

(9) *ñg* is a palatalised *ng*, and bears the same relation to it as *ñ* bears to *n*. To pronounce *ñ* attempt to say *n* and *y* simultaneously; to pronounce *ñg* do the same for *ng* and *y*.

(10) This *r* is soft and gentle, with no sensible ripple of the tongue, as very frequently in English, but not merely vocal.

(11) This *ṛ* is strongly trilled, as *r* in Scotch or Italian *r*, or Spanish *rr*.

(12) The Andamanese cannot hiss, and hence they substitute *ch* for *s*, thus *Rūch* for *Rūs* the Hindī corruption of Ross.

(13) This *t'* is a post-aspirated *t*, like the Indian *th*, quite different from English *th*, and hence to prevent confusion the Greek *spiritus asper* is imitated by a turned comma. The sound *t'* is common in Irish English, and may often be heard in England.

(14) When *ng* is followed by a vowel, it must run on to that vowel only, and not be run on to the preceding vowel either as in 'finger' or in 'singer,' thus *bĕ'-ri-nga-da* 'good,' not *bĕ'-ring-a-da*, *bĕ'-ring-ga-da*, or *bĕ'-rin-ga-da*. It is only when no vowel follows that *ng* is run on to the preceding vowel.

(2) *Tek, te, le, e, lak, lake, kate,* "from" seem to be *l'–, t'–, k'–* + the root *ik, i, ek,* "take away." 193

(3) *Lat, late,* "to, towards," seem to be *l'–* + the root *at, ate,* "approach." 197

(4) *Lia, lege, liye, leye,* "of" seem to be *l'–* + the root *ia, eye, ii, eye,* "belonging to."

(5) *Leb, lebe,* "for" seem to be *l'–* + a root not traced.

(6) *Lik, le,* "with, after" seem to be *l'–* + the root *ik, e, ek,* "to go with, follow on."

IV. Phonology.

The Voice of the Andamanese.—The voice of the Andamanese, though occasionally deep and hoarse, is usually pleasant and musical. The mode of speech is gentle and slow, and among the women a shrill voice is used in speaking; but though the tendency is towards a drawled pronunciation, they can express their meaning quickly enough on occasion, too quickly, indeed, for a foreigner to clearly follow the minutiæ of pronunciation without very close attention. The general tone of the voice in speaking is low. 194

On an examination of the prevalent vowels and vowel interchanges and tendencies in the languages of the South Andaman (Bojigngiji) Group of Tribes, as described by Portman, it may be said that they relatively speak thus from a close to an open mouth :—

Juwai	with closed lips.
Bojigyab and Kol	with flattened lips.
Balawa	with open lips.
Bea	with lips tending to open wide.

It is interesting to note that the above results carry one straight from North to South.

History of the Reduction of the Language to Writing.—The Andamanese speech, as it is now studied, was first committed to writing on a system devised by myself, which was an adaptation of the system invented by Sir William Jones in 1794 for the Indian Languages and afterwards adopted, with some practical modifications introduced by Sir W. W. Hunter, by the Government of India as the "Hunterian System." My method of writing Andamanese was subsequently modified for scientific purposes by Mr. A. J. Ellis in 1882, and having so highly trained and competent a guide, one cannot do better than use here a modification of his system, adapted to the needs of a general publication. Portman, unfortunately, has, in his publications, gone his own way, to the great puzzle of students.

In this view, there is no necessity to say anything of the consonants used, and as to the vowels, the following table will sufficiently exhibit them in the Bea Language :—

The Vowels in Bea.

	English	Bea		English	Bea
a	idea, cat	alaba	o	indolent	boigoli
ā	car	bā, yāba	ō	pole	jōb
á	father	dāke	ō̃	könig (Ger.)	tō
ā̃	fathom	jārawa	ò	pot	pòlike
e	bed	émej	ô	awful	tôgo
ē	fade	akabèada	u	influence	bâkura
ē̃	pair	ēla	ū	pool	pūdre
i	lid	igbadigre	ai	bite	daike
ī	police	yādi	au	house	chopana
...	...	...	àu	haus (Ger.)	chàu
...	...	...	òi	boil	bòigoli

Peculiarities of Speech.—Stress in Andamanese is placed on every long vowel, or on the first syllable of the root or stem. Peculiarities of pronunciation in the South Andaman Languages are as follow :—

Bea.

Sibilants tend to become palatals, *s* to *ch*: *ō* and *ō̃* are interchangeable: final open *á* and *é* tend to *a* and *e*: *t* is an indistinct palato-dental.

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BALAWA.

t is palato-dental and lisped, *cf.* Irish pronunciation of English *t* and *d*. The *a* vowels tend to be drawn out: *a* to become *o*, and *á* to become *oá*. There is also an incipient *saadhi* in words ending in gutturals: *e.g.*, *rák*, pig; *rág-dömo*, pig's flesh.

BOJIGYAB.

ch is palato-dental and tends to *t*, and the *ch* of Ben tends in Bojigyab to become *s*; *i.e.*, palatals tend to become sibilants.

JUWAI.

Short vowels are not clearly marked: *e* and *a* are interchangeable: final *e* an *é* tend to *i*. Vanishing short vowels are common and are shown thus, *j'rôngap*: *o* is often drawled to *ô*: penultimate *e* is lengthened to *é*, and stressed *é* is drawled to *éa*. There is *saadhi* of final and initial vowels in connected consecutive words. Dental, palatal and cerebral *t* all exist: palatals tend to dentals, *ch* to *t*: *p* tends to soften to *ph* and almost to *f*.

KOL.

ā interchanges with *ō*: *á* tends to *oá*, *cf.* old English pronunciation *gyarden* for *garden*: *e* tends to *i*: final open vowels are uncertain.

V. THE NORTHERN AND OUTER GROUPS.

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Proofs of the Identity of the Northern and Southern Groups of Languages.—Of the Five Languages of the Northern (Yerewa) Group, two, Kora and Tabo, are still quite unstudied, the knowledge of the existence of the tribes speaking them being of less than two years' standing, and the language of the Yere Tribe is very little known. Portman has, however, preserved long lists, unfortunately to be treated with much caution, of Kede and Chariar words, together with many sentences, and it will be sufficient here to give a series of roots and stems, showing where the Northern and Southern Languages meet, and how closely related they are by roots: premising that the syntax and word-structure of the Northern Group is identical with that of the Southern Group, and that affixes, notably the radical prefixes, are used precisely in the same way in both Groups. It is in the names for common objects and things that languages show their relationship, and the Bojigngiji and Yerewa Groups form no exception to this rule.

TABLE OF SOME BOJIGNGIJI AND YERRWA ROOTS SHOWING A COMMON ORIGIN.

English	Ben	Bojigyab	Kede	Chariar
pig	reg	re	ra	ra
turtle	tau	tare	tôrô	tôrô
clam	chowai	chowai	chowai	choa
grub	butu	peti	pata	pata
fish	yat	taiye	tajeu	tajeu
bow (N.)	chokio	chokio	chokie	chokwi
bow (S.)	karama	ko	ku	ku
wooden arrow	tirlech	tolô	tirleich	tirleit
wooden pig a.	peligma	paligma	paligma	paligma
wooden a. head	cham	cham	chôm	chom
harpoon string	betmo	kôri	betmô	luremô
bamboo bucket	gob	bire	kup	kup
shell-dish	chidi	kar	kar	kar
shell-cup	edo	kor	kur	kor
adze	wolu	wole	wo	olo
baby-sling	chip	chepe	chipa	chiba
cord-ornament	ra	ra	ro	iku
leaf-wrapper	kapa	kaba	kôbo	kôbu
red-ochre	koiob	keyep	keip	keip
stone hammer	tailibana	me	mio	meô
stone anvil	rôrop	rarap	rôrop	rôrop
canoe	roko	ro	ro	rua
c. outrigged	charigma	charikma	chorok	chorok

The same community of roots is to be seen in the names of the trees on the islands, establishing beyond doubt the close common origin of the Andaman Tribes of the Yerewa and Bojigngiji Groups, though it will, of course, be